

APPENDIX J
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE REPORT

APPENDIX J

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE REPORT
for
COLUSA POWER PLANT PROJECT
COLUSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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ATTACHMENT

Attachment J1 DPR 523 Records

J.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Colusa Power Plant Project (CPP) is a 500 MW combined cycle power plant to be located in northernmost Colusa County adjacent to the Glenn County line, in northern California. It is approximately 4 miles northwest of the historic settlement of Delevan and 8 miles north of the municipality of Maxwell, west of Interstate 5. The topography consists of low rolling hill and basins that flank the northwest portion of the Sacramento Valley region.

The proposed plant site location is in the southwest corner of the 200-acre project area. The plant site and switchyard area and associated construction laydown areas encompass approximately 62 acres. The project will be fueled with natural gas that will be delivered to the power plant site via an approximately 1,700-foot-long natural gas fuel line connecting to an existing natural gas pipeline on the southeast side of the PG&E Compressor Station site. A proposed 2,000-foot-long water supply pipeline will extend from an intake structure on the side of the existing Tehama-Colusa Canal and transport water easterly to connect with the power plant. The proposed transmission line interconnection corridor will interconnect the plant site and run northeasterly to the existing north-south oriented electrical transmission line system along the eastern edge of the project area.

J.2 RESEARCH METHODS

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the evaluation of the significance of the historic architecture properties that are greater than 45 years of age. The significance of all historic architecture properties that pre-date 1957 were evaluated using the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) criteria.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project was established in consultation with Gary Reinoehl (California Energy Commission), Denise Heick (Project Manager, URS Corporation), and Denise Bradley (Senior Landscape Historian, URS Corporation) on April 3, 2001. The APE consists of parcels of land that either border or contain project actions. Additionally, the project area was reviewed to identify any properties that pre-date 1957 that were within a one-mile radius of the proposed project site and that would have views of the proposed project facility; this was to consider visual effects to historic architectural properties. See Figure J-1 for the APE Map.

J.2.1 FIELD METHODS

Brian Vahey took photographs of the properties within the APE and surrounding vicinity on March 8 and 11, 2001. A survey of the APE and surrounding area was conducted by Jody Stock (Architectural Historian) March 13, 14, and 20, 2001 to take field notes used in the preparation of the DPR 523 records (Attachment J1). A survey of the APE was conducted by Michael Corbett (Senior Architectural Historian, URS Corporation) and Denise Bradley on April 6, 2001. Additional field notes and photographs were taken on that date.

J.2.2 RESEARCH METHODS

Research for this report was conducted for three different purposes: preliminary research, research for the historical overview, and research on the individual properties. Research was conducted in March and April 2001.

Preliminary research included a literature review and record search of historic literature and maps, and federal, state, and local inventories of historic properties. The following list includes libraries, other repositories, and sources of information that were consulted or contacted and the subjects that were researched:

Colusa County Agricultural Agency for rice farming history.

Colusa County Assessor's Office, Colusa, California for APN maps and information.

Colusa County Historical Commission (Kathy Moran) for Colusa County history.

Colusa County Planning Department, Colusa, California for building permits.

Colusa County Public Records, Colusa, California for background information on the area and the Glenn-Colusa Canal.

Colusa County Public Works Department (Jon Wrysinski) for Colusa County history, including bridges and rice farming.

Colusa County Recorder (Wylie Anderson) for survey and subdivision maps.

Christopher Doerr (Garcia & Associates) for a report on an evaluation of a portion of the transmission line from the Pit 1 Power Plant.

Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley for historic maps.

Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District, Willows, California (Ben Tennock) for information on the Glenn-Colusa Canal and Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District (GCID) and general history of the region and a map of the Delevan Unit of the GCID.

Glenn County Assessor's Office, Willows, California for APN maps and information.

Glenn County Planning Department, Willows, California for building permits.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company (Stan Mishoika) for history of transmission lines.

San Francisco Public Library for information on Colusa County history.

State Board of Equalization Assessors Office for information on transmission lines.

Water Resources Archives, University of California, Berkeley for information on the Glenn-Colusa Canal.

The following list includes persons or agencies that were contacted but from which no information or reply has yet been received:

Depue Warehouse Company (Kevin Dennis) for history of rice warehouse in Delevan (waiting for response as of April 27, 2001)

Emerald Farms (Allan Etchepare) for information on farm located within APE (waiting for response as of April 27, 2001)

Holthouse Water District for district history (waiting for response as of April 27, 2001)

Pacific Gas & Electric Company (Jim Clausen) for information on bridge over Glenn-Colusa Canal at Dirks Road (waiting for response as of April 27, 2001)

Additionally, the book *Where Water Is King: The Story of Glenn Colusa Irrigation District* by Cynthia F. Davis (1984) provided an excellent source of information and contextual history for the development of the area and the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District. The newly revised *Water Conveyance Systems in California, Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures* prepared jointly by JRP Historical Consultants and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans, 2000) was consulted for contextual information on irrigation districts and for the evaluation of the Glenn-Colusa Canal and GCID.

The portions of the 230 kV transmission lines that are located within the APE for this project are part of a larger system that historically delivered electricity from the Pit 1 Power Plant to the San Francisco Bay area via transmission lines that ran from Pit 1 to the Cottonwood Substation and then to the Vaca-Dixon Substation. This line was online by 1922. *National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation of CA-SHA-2939-H and CA-SHA-2920-H, Shasta County, California* (Hair, 2000) evaluated a segment of the 230 kV transmission line (Trinomial CA-SHA-2939-H) that runs from the Pit 1 Power Plant to the Cottonwood substation, approximately 59 miles away. This report was consulted for information on its historical context, evaluation of the transmission line, and references and for information on the plans for the original transmission towers used in the ca. 1920 construction, contained in Appendix C and labeled as “Pit River 220,000 Volt Transmission Line, Mt Shasta Power Corp (PG&E Co).” These plans were designed by Frank G. Baum, Chief Engineer with PG&E. Two of the plans – “Standard Tower, 220 K.V. Transmission Line” and “Type ‘M’ Tower, 222K.V. Line” – appear similar to the towers located within the APE for the Colusa Power Plant project.

Hair found the transmission line from Pit 1 to the Cottonwood Substation (Trinomial CA-SHA-2939-H) to be significant under NRHP criterion A and CRHR criterion 1 “because of the significant effect the Pit 1 Hydroelectric Development had on the development of the San Francisco Bay region” and under NRHP criterion C and CRHR criterion 3 “for its revolutionary engineering feat of transmitting high voltage electricity over a great distance” (Hair, 2000: 12). No period of significance was established. The transmission line does not retain its integrity because “Most of the original towers have been replaced...,” and it is not eligible for NRHP or CRHR. (Hair, 2000: 13)

The report by Duncan Hay and Michael Corbett, *Historic Resources Assessment Report for the Pit 1 Hydroelectric Project, Shasta County, California, revised draft* (1992), was reviewed for its historical context on the development of electrical generation and transmission and the evaluation of the Pit 1 Power Plant. Hay and Corbett found the Pit 1 Power Plant eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and C:

“The Pit 1 Hydroelectric Plant appears eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, it is significant at the local level for its impact on local economic and social life, replacing much of the old agricultural economy and ending the isolation of the area from the mainstream of the State. And it is significant at the State level for its place in the hydroelectric development of the State, representing the beginning of the hydroelectric development of a major river by PG&E and the confidence of an era of growth. Under Criterion C, it is significant at the national level for its engineering and architecture, with one of the largest generating capacities of its day and an unusual degree of embellishment of its plant, in comparison with hydroelectric plants around the country. The whole system was unified by an architectural idea, focused on the power house. The result was a powerful visual image that represented the importance of Pit 1 to PG&E and to the development of hydroelectric power in California. In addition, it represents the work of Frank Baum, one of the leading hydroelectric engineers of his day in the United States.

The following features of the Pit 1 Hydroelectric Plant appear to be contributors to its significance: the transformer yard, power house, generating machinery, Fall River

diversion dam, Intake No. 1, canal, tunnel, surge tank and spillway, valve house, penstocks, tail race, and towers for transmission lines A and B. The following appear to be non-contributors: the forebay dam, intake, forebay, transformers, and towers for transmission line C.” (Hay and Corbett, 1992, Appendix Historic Resources Inventory Form for the Pit No. 1 Power Plant: 5)

It should be noted that the transmission towers that contribute to Pit 1’s significance are those located immediately adjacent to the Pit 1 Power Plant.

Standard references were consulted in the preparation of this report: *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* was used in evaluating properties under NRHP criteria; *CEQA Guideline Summary: Historical Resource Sections 15064.5, 15126.4, 15325, 15332, Appendix G* (California Office of Historic Preservation, 1999) was used in applying the California Register of Historical Resources criteria; and *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historical Resources* (California Office of Historic Preservation, 1997) was used in preparing the Historical Resources Inventory (DPR 523) records.

Jody Stock (Architectural Historian, B.S., Architectural Studies, Preservation, 1995, University of Utah) and Roxana Khakpour (Architect, URS Corporation; B.A. Architecture, 1996, University of California Berkeley) conducted research. Stock also prepared the historical context for irrigation and Colusa County.

Michael Corbett (Senior Architectural Historian, URS Corporation) evaluated the properties within the APE, prepared the DPR 523 records, and wrote the historical context on transmission lines. Corbett (Ph.D. Candidate, History of Architecture, University of California Berkeley and A.B., 1973, Anthropology and American Studies, Princeton University) has over 27 years of experience as an architectural historian and has particular expertise in the history of the built environment in California. He meets the Secretary of the Interior’s standards for professionals for historians and architectural historians.

Denise Bradley (Senior Landscape Historian, URS Corporation) assisted Corbett in the evaluation of the Glenn-Colusa Canal and GCID and prepared the technical report for historic architecture. Bradley (Master of Landscape Architecture, 1986, Louisiana State University and B.S., Agriculture, 1979, the University of Tennessee) has over 15 years of experience in historic resources analysis and has worked in California since 1993. She meets the Secretary of the Interior’s standards for professionals for historians and historical landscape architects.

J.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

J.3.1 IRRIGATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLUSA COUNTY

The project area is located to the west of the small town of Delevan. The history of this area is related to the development of ranching, farming, and irrigation within the west Sacramento Valley. In 1849, the gold rush brought miners to the area, many of whom stayed once they were unable to make a living searching for gold. They found that the climate made the Sacramento Valley amenable to farming, but seasonal water supplies limited the crops to dry farming, primarily wheat, and ranching.

By the 1880s wheat farming had become less profitable for several reasons. First, the intensive dry farming was beginning to deplete the soil, and crops were thinning. Second the completion of the transcontinental railroad reduced the West’s dependence on locally grown wheat. Finally, a drought in 1898 drove many farmers to abandon farming and the Sacramento Valley.

William S. Green, one of the founders of Colusa, envisioned revolutionizing agriculture in the area by constructing a major canal that would divert water from the Sacramento River to the farms along the western side of the Sacramento Valley. Not all landowners in the area were convinced of the need for a canal, but the passage of the Wright Irrigation District Act on March 7, 1887 by the state legislature encouraged the formation of irrigation districts by giving them powers similar to those of municipalities. On November 22, 1887, the Central Irrigation District was founded in Colusa County (Glenn County was part of Colusa County until 1891) and construction on the Central Canal began.

Litigation over rights-of-way soon hampered the project, construction stopped, and portions of the canal were not built. The fate of the Central Irrigation District was not unique; most of the 49 districts proposed under the Wright Act were never completed (Davis 1984: 13-15). In 1897 a new law, the Bridgeford Act, was adopted that made forming irrigation districts easier. In 1903 the Central Canal and Irrigation Company purchased the works, with the hopes of irrigating a smaller area. Despite its progress on the canal, the Central Canal and Irrigation Company had financial troubles similar to those of the Central Irrigation District (JRP and Caltrans 2000: 23).

On June 15, 1909, the Kuhn banking firm from Pittsburgh founded the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company, which purchased the Central Canal and Irrigation District (Davis 1984: 30). After the Kuhn bank failed in 1915, the Sacramento Valley West Side Canal Company was in receivership with the State Railroad Commission fixing the rates. During these years farmers discovered that rice could be grown on the alkaline and heavy clay soils. However, the fields had to be flooded during the growing season, a practice that required massive amounts of water.

Land adapted to rice culture consists of any soil with tight subsoil in which losses from seepage are minimal, especially as the land is continuously flooded during the growing season. To keep rice fields constantly covered during the growing season, water must be supplied at the fields in sufficient quantity to provide for evaporation losses, for transpiration from the growing plants, and for consumers' waste from imperfect regulation of the supply (Supplement Report).

Although it demanded lots of water, rice farming was attractive to many farmers, because prices were high due to a tremendous demand caused by World War I. Unfortunately, the existing irrigation system was inadequate to meet the increased demand, and the State Railroad Commission would not increase rates to pay for expansion (Davis 1984:63).

During this period, several other counties in the Sacramento Valley were organizing irrigation districts. By 1929, there were 15 irrigation districts in the valley between Sacramento and Redding. Over half of these were constructed between 1916 and 1919 during the years of the great expansion of the rice industry (Supplement). Landowners within the boundaries of the Central Irrigation District also organized and had the goal of purchasing and then expanding the system. A committee named the organization the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District. Although some landowners protested the purchase (and the fees that would be levied), the organization overcame opposition through legal means and purchased the system from the Sacramento Valley West Side Canal Company for \$1,000,000 in 1920 (JRP and Caltrans 2000: 23).

The canal was finally finished, but the weather and the economy combined to deal the district a serious blow. In 1920 rice crops were lost due to an early and continuous rain that resulted in the "Crash of 1920." Ten years later, the Great Depression further devastated farmers. Holders of poorer lands increasingly were delinquent on their payments to the irrigation district, Reclamation District 2047, and taxes to the county. Those unable to pay lost their land. The irrigation and reclamation districts became rich in land but poor in fees. In the late 1930s Charles Lambert headed the reorganization of district lands and the sale of the property back to farmers at low prices. Options to buy went first to those who had lost their lands. World War II increased demand for grains, and once again rice was a profitable crop. The

war years were a period of growth for the towns of Colusa County many of the farming structures with the project area were built at that time.

In the 1950s, the Bureau of Reclamation constructed the Shasta Dam and questioned Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District's water rights. Litigation ensued and the Secretary of the Interior finally settled the disagreement in 1964 in favor of the district. In the 1960s, agriculture continued to be the major industry in Glenn and Colusa counties. Gross receipts in Colusa County in 1965 were \$29,786,500 from field crops, followed by fruits and nuts at \$6,123,000, and livestock at \$5,431,000 ("Map of Colusa County California, Colusa County Chamber of Commerce" 1966). Today the land surrounding the project area is used for rice farming and for growing all types of vegetables.

J.3.2 ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION

The earliest hydroelectric generating plants in the United States were built in the 1880s and 1890s. These were generally of two different types. In the eastern United States, steam-powered generating plants provided most of the power, with the remainder provided from hydroelectric facilities. Both types of plants were located near the consumers of electricity and required short transmission lines with low voltages. In the west, hydroelectric plants provided a much greater share of electric power. However, these hydroelectric plants were located far from cities — in California, they were in the Sierra Nevada — and required long transmission lines with high voltages. For new transmission lines to operate successfully at greater distances, new technologies were developed.

In the 1890s, systems were built that were generally ten to twenty miles long. In 1899, an 83-mile-long line was built in southern California, and in 1900, a 142-mile-long system was built from the Sierra Nevada to Oakland. By 1915, at least two lines were over 200 miles long. This early period of hydroelectric development culminated in more efficient transmission systems in the early 1920s, among the first of which was the transmission line from the Pit 1 power plant in Shasta County to the Vaca-Dixon substation in Solano County. This line was built southwest from Pit 1 to the Cottonwood substation near Redding. From Cottonwood, it ran south, through the APE for this project in Glenn and Colusa counties to Vaca-Dixon.

At Vaca-Dixon the power was fed into the San Francisco Bay area distribution systems.

"To carry power from the Pit River to users in the San Francisco Bay Area, engineer Frank G. Baum designed a 220,000 volt transmission system. It is more efficient to transmit electricity over long distances at high voltages, but the power is also more difficult to control. Baum designed PG&E's Pit River project as a 220 kV system from the outset with all of its components arranged to handle voltages that had not yet been tested commercially. When Pit 1 first went on line its output, combined with that of the Hat Creek plants, went out at 110 kV, matching the voltage of existing PG&E high tension lines. Voltage was stepped up to 175 kV in 1923 (?), to 220 kV after the 70,000 KW line went in. At the time it started up, its machinery was similar to that of scores of other plants built throughout the country in the late 1910s and 1920s, except in one respect — it was larger than most, and in particular, its transmission system operated at a record voltage.

Since it was completed, changes to Pit 1 and its parts have been relatively minor. The most significant changes were made in 1946 when a new dam and a second intake were built creating a forebay to store water for use in times in high demand. . .

The larger Pit River system was expanded with the construction of Pit 3 in 1925, followed by several other plants, all downstream of Pit 1. In 1967, a new substation was

built at Round Mountain in the lower Pit River valley as part of the development of an intertie system linking northern and southern California with transmission lines of increased capacity. This ended the original relationship between Pit 1 and the Vaca-Dixon substation.” (Hay and Corbett 1992, Appendix Historic Resources Inventory Form for the Pit No. 1 Power Plant: 4-5)

J.4 FINDINGS

Within the APE, there are six properties that are at least 45 years of age. None of these had been previously evaluated for significance under NRHP or CRHR criteria. These six properties include the following:

- Two 230 kV transmission lines;
- The Glenn-Colusa Canal and portions of the Delevan Unit of the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District;
- A small animal feeder located in APN 11-14-21;
- A group of ranch buildings located in APN 11-14-4;
- A farmstead located in APN 11-22-1; and
- The Teresa Creek Bridge.

See Figure J-2 for the location of these properties within the APE. See Appendix J1 for DPR 523 records for all of these properties.

J.4.1 TWO 230 kV TRANSMISSION LINES

This property consists of two parallel north-south high voltage (230 kV) electrical power transmission lines, each consisting of steel towers, insulators, and conductors (connecting cables). Each tower carries two circuits (Mishioka, pers. comm., 2001). The towers in the two parallel lines are similar but not identical. The base of each tower flares outward to four legs. The upper part of each tower is vertical and supports three crossarms, each of which carries a hanging insulator at each end. The conductors are strung from the insulators.

A small portion of these two transmission lines — approximately two miles — is located within the APE for this project. From the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) Compressor Station, located within the APE, the transmission lines run north to the Cottonwood Substation (approximately 72 miles away) and south to the Vaca-Dixon Substation (approximately 70 miles away) (Mishioka, pers. comm., 2001).

As discussed above in Section J.3.2, during the early 1920s, a transmission line was built from the Pit 1 Power Plant in Shasta County to the Vaca-Dixon substation in Solano County. This line was built southwest from Pit 1 to the Cottonwood substation near Redding. From Cottonwood, it ran south, through the APE for this project in Glenn and Colusa counties to Vaca-Dixon.

Because significant portions of the line have been rebuilt, it is not clear whether the portions that are located within the APE for this project are original. The sections of the two 230 kV transmission lines that are located within the APE are part of a larger system that transmitted power from the Pit 1 Power Plant to the Bay Area. Specifically the sections of the two 230 kV transmission lines that are located within the APE are part of the transmission lines between the Cottonwood and Vaca-Dixon substations. The sections of the transmission lines with the APE are not individually significant. However, if either of the transmission lines between the Cottonwood and Vaca-Dixon substations were significant, then these sections may have significance as contributing features to the larger property.

An evaluation of the transmission lines between the Cottonwood and Vaca-Dixon substations has not been done. However, this system would appear to have the potential to be significant under NRHP criteria A and/or C. Potential areas of significance would be in the development of electrical power in northern California, its impact on the development of the economy, as an example of transmission line engineering in the 1920s, and as an example of the work of engineer Frank Baum, one of the leading hydroelectric engineers of his day in the United States. Before the eligibility of either of the transmission lines could be determined, more research would be required to more fully assess the significance within the appropriate historical contexts, to document the history of the properties, to establish a period of significance, and to document the integrity of the character defining features. Following this, the contributing status of the sections of the transmission lines within the APE could then be established.

J.4.2 GLENN-COLUSA CANAL AND GLENN-COLUSA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District (GCID) provides irrigation water to 175,000 acres of farmland in Glenn and Colusa counties. The Glenn-Colusa Canal, the main water distribution canal for the GCID, diverts water from the Sacramento River at a point just east of the town of Artois. Water travels southwesterly through the roughly 65-mile canal. The canal finally terminates just south of the town of Williams near Interstate 5.

A portion of the GCID's Delevan Unit irrigation infrastructure, including interconnections, ditches, valves, concrete turnouts and gates, and a bridge at Dirks Road, are located within the APE for this project. The interconnections, ditches, and various concrete diversion structures appear to date from the original irrigation district construction (ca. 1920s). The bridge at Dirks Road dates from ca. 1960 when it was built or renovated at the same time that the gas pipeline was built to the PG&E compressor (Wrynski, pers. comm., 2001).

A one-and-a-half to two-mile portion of the Glenn-Colusa Canal is located within or borders the APE for this project. The canal is dirt lined with rock or rubble riprap at the bridge abutment at Dirks Road. There is a levee on either side of the canal and a dirt maintenance road on top of each levee.

The portions of the Glenn-Colusa Canal and other GCID features that are within the APE are part of a larger property — the GCID. The portions of the canal and irrigation system within the APE are not individually significant. However, if either the Glenn-Colusa Canal or the GCID were significant, then these portions may have significance as contributing features to the overall canal or irrigation system.

An evaluation of the GCID or Glenn-Colusa Canal has not been done. However, the GCID and the Glenn-Colusa Canal would appear to have the potential to be significant under NRHP criteria A and/or C. Potential areas of significance would be in the development of irrigation districts and irrigation infrastructure in the Sacramento Valley, development of twentieth-century farming in Colusa County, and/or as an example of early twentieth-century irrigation engineering. Before the NRHP eligibility of either the GCID or Glenn-Colusa Canal could be determined, more research would be required to more fully assess the significance of these properties within appropriate historical contexts, to document the history of the properties, to establish a period of significance, and to document the integrity of the features of the properties. Following this, the contributing status of the portions the GCID system within the APE could then be established.

J.4.3 SMALL ANIMAL FEEDER

The property located on APN 11-14-21 is a 77.87-acre parcel that is a fenced pasture devoid of buildings except for one small structure — a movable small animal feeder. The feeder is a rectangular wood structure built on skids so that it can be moved by being dragged behind a tractor or other vehicle. Viewed from a few feet away behind a barbed wire fence, it appears to be a wood-frame structure with one-foot-

wide boards nailed to its frame except at the base of the long sides where the boards are omitted for a trough. The feeder is covered by a broad gable roof that overhangs the sides to protect feeding animals from the weather. The structure appears to be about 3 feet wide, 15 feet long, and 5 feet high to the ridge. Steel posts in the ground around it indicate that, at one time, the feeder was separately enclosed by a fence.

As a small portable structure, this feeder has never appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps. Neither is its history known from any other source. It is assumed to be a small animal feeder from its size - it is too small to have served adult cattle. It appears to be the right size for calves or sheep. Judging from its structure and materials as viewed from a few feet away, it appears to have been built in the 1950s or later.

This small animal feeder does not appear eligible for the NRHP. Although its date of construction is unknown, it probably does not meet the normal age criteria of 50 years for eligibility to the NRHP. Moreover, it is an isolated structure of ordinary construction. Additionally, this structure does appear to be significant under CRHR criteria. For purposes of CEQA, this structure is not a historic resource.

J.4.4 RANCH BUILDINGS ON SECTION 1

The property located on Assessor's Parcel Number 11-14-4 west of the Glenn-Colusa Canal occupies 360 acres in Section 1 of Township 17 north, Range 4 west. This property has been accessible by dirt road since at least 1904 when the USGS map showed roads from the east, west, and south converging in this section. The roads from the east and south provided links to the Southern Pacific Railroad and to an east-west route to Lake County, respectively. The road from the west went only as far as the next section. In the absence of any mines or buildings of any sort, this property and the surrounding area appear to have functioned as wheat farms or ranch land in the early twentieth century. Unlike roads in agricultural areas on lower land to the east that followed section lines, these ranch roads provided access to higher grazing land — presumably summer pastures. The same conditions were shown on the 1917 USGS map.

The next record of the property, a 1943 USGS map, showed a high voltage electric power transmission line running north-south through this property in section 1. The only building shown in the vicinity of the property at that time was indicated on the west side of the boundary between sections 1 and 2. No evidence of further changes within the parcel appear until the 1958 USGS map which showed farm structures at the ends of dirt roads in sections 3 and 35, to the west and northwest, respectively. The building previously shown on the boundary between sections 1 and 2 was not shown, and there were still no buildings or structures shown on this property. Thus, the buildings and structures now standing on the property all appear to have been built after 1960. One collapsed building may be older.

There are no structures on the property except for a cluster of seven features in the center, near the western boundary of this irregular parcel. These features include three buildings, one water tank structure, one manufactured home, one abandoned truck with a water tank mounted on its bed, and one collapsed building.

The three buildings, the tank structure, and the manufactured home appear to be post-1960. The truck appears to be a model manufactured between 1928 and the end of the 1930s; it is not known how long it has been at this site. The collapsed building's date of construction is unknown. The site appears little used and is overgrown with weeds. Dilapidated fences and abandoned machinery are also located on the property.

These ranch buildings do not appear to be eligible for the NRHP. Six of the seven major features appear to have been built on this property or moved to it after 1960 and do not meet the normal age threshold of 50 years. One structure, of uncertain date, has collapsed and is not addressed under criteria A, B, or C.

Although the land itself (before any structures were built on it) appears to have been associated with the early wheat and ranching history of the area, the buildings and structures that are now standing were built long after that period. There is no evidence that the property meets criteria consideration G for resources that are less than 50 years old but possess exceptional significance. Additionally, this property does appear to be significant under CRHR criteria. For purposes of CEQA, this property is not a historic resource.

J.4.5 FARM ON SECTION 6

This property occupies a section of land consisting of 635 acres, on which are grown row crops which succeeded rice in the 1990s. This is a square parcel bordered on all four sides by section line roads, including Delevan Road on the south and west, McDermott Road on the east, and Dirks Road on the north. A cluster of six buildings and structures near the center of the property is approached by two driveways, from the south and west. Just beyond this property on the west side is the Glenn-Colusa Canal. The building cluster includes two dwellings, a domestic garage, a barn, a farm vehicle garage, and a building that appears to be a bunkhouse. All of the buildings, except the garage, appear to date from ca. 1945 based on visual appearance. The garage appears to be less than 45 years of age.

Frances M. Etchepare and trustees have owned the property since July 1992. From March 17, 1964 to 1992, the property was owned by Ruth S. Sevier.

This farm property in Section 6 of Township 17 North/Range 4 West (APN 11-22-1) does not appear eligible for the NRHP. Under criterion A, it is one of many farms established in northern Colusa County in the 1940s for rice farming. Many similar farms survive today, visible from public roads. The property lacks significance under criterion A.

Under criterion C, this is a typical example of a common type of mid-twentieth-century farm in northern California. The property lacks significance under criterion C.

Additionally, this property does not appear to be significant under CRHR criteria. For purposes of CEQA, this is not a historic property.

J.4.6 TERESA CREEK BRIDGE

The Teresa Creek Bridge is located on McDermott Road about 0.7 mile north of the intersection with Delevan Road. The bridge spans Teresa Creek, a branch of Hunter's Creek. McDermott Road is a two-lane, asphalt-surfaced road on a section line. The road provides access to farmland in a rural part of northern Colusa County. In 1977, the average daily traffic was 200 vehicles. According to the *American Civil Engineer's Handbook* of 1930 (p. 1174), this was a secondary road and the bridge was classified as a Class C bridge. The bridge is 20.4 feet long and 24 feet wide with a 15-foot-wide roadway. It was designed for one lane of traffic.

This is a wood bridge that spans between concrete abutments — by definition, a “simple bridge,” as distinct from more complex types of bridges classified as continuous, cantilever, arch, and suspension bridges. A 1980 California Department of Transportation report (Burgan, 1980) described it as follows: “Timber deck, on timber stringers, on RC wing abutments.” According to the *American Civil Engineer's Handbook* (Merriman, 1930, p. 1668), “Wooden bridges resting on concrete piers and abutments are in very common use.” The abutments are poured concrete structures with the exposed imprints of formboards, straight sides, and a curb-like base. The west faces of these abutments are cracked and spalling where they meet the flow of water in the creek. The abutments are spanned by 3- by 8-inch wood stringers 18.4 feet long. The deck consists of two layers: 4- by 8-inch timbers laid across the

stringers, and a top layer of boards and asphalt. The deck of the bridge is flat and flush with the road. The east and west sides of the bridge have curbs made of 10- × 10-inch timbers.

The Teresa Creek Bridge is located on a section line road that appeared on a 1906 USGS map. The current bridge was built about 1940, apparently replacing an earlier structure. A 1949 Thomas Brothers map showed this bridge in an area served by a network of improved roads. The bridge was repaired in 1959.

In 1980, a California Department of Transportation Bridge Report (Burgan, 1980) described it as follows: “The structure is in poor condition . . . The planks are very worn. Outer stringers have some incipient rot, near ends.” A handwritten note on the Bridge Report stated: “Removed from biennial inspection process in re letter dated 10-10-85.”

The Teresa Creek Bridge does not appear eligible for the NRHP. Under criterion A, it was one of many bridges built on secondary roads in rural agricultural areas of Colusa County in the 1920s through the 1940s. These bridges were associated with the development of rice farming in the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District. As one of many surviving bridges in this area, this lacks significance.

Under criterion C, this is a common type of simple bridge. Because many of these survive in the area, this bridge lacks significance.

Additionally, the Teresa Creek Bridge does not appear to be significant under CRHR criteria. For purposes of CEQA, this bridge is not a historic property.

J.4.7 CONCLUSIONS

Of the six properties evaluated for NRHP and CRHR significance, four do not appear to be eligible for the NRHP or have significance under CRHR criteria. These include the

- small animal feeder located in APN 11-14-21;
- group of ranch buildings located on Section 1 (APN 11-14-4);
- farmstead located on Section 6 (APN 11-22-1); and
- Teresa Creek Bridge.

For the purposes of CEQA, these four properties are not historic resources.

The two remaining properties within the APE are small sections of larger properties, and for both more research would be required to provide a complete evaluation. These properties are described below.

J.4.7.1 Two 230 kV Transmission Lines

The sections of the two 230 kV transmission lines that are located within the APE are part of a larger system that transmitted power from the Pit 1 Power Plant to the Bay Area. Specifically the sections of the two 230 kV transmission lines that are located within the APE are part of the transmission lines between the Cottonwood and Vaca-Dixon substations. The sections of the transmission lines within the APE are not individually significant. However, if either of the transmission lines between the Cottonwood and Vaca-Dixon substations were significant, then these sections may have significance as contributing features to the larger property.

An evaluation of the transmission lines between the Cottonwood and Vaca-Dixon substations has not been done. However, this system would appear to have the potential to be significant under NRHP criteria A and/or C. Potential areas of significance would be in the development of electrical power in

northern California, its impact on the development of the economy, as an example of transmission line engineering in the 1920s, and as an example of the work of engineer Frank Baum, one of the leading hydroelectric engineers of his day in the United States. Before the eligibility of either of the transmission lines could be determined, more research would be required to more fully assess the significance within the appropriate historical contexts, to document the history of the properties, to establish a period of significance, and to document the integrity of the character defining features. Following this, the contributing status of the sections of the transmission lines within the APE could then be established.

J.4.7.2 Glenn-Colusa Canal and GCID

The portions of the Glenn-Colusa Canal and other GCID features that are within the APE are part of a larger property — the GCID. The portions of the canal and irrigation system within the APE are not individually significant. However, if either the Glenn-Colusa Canal or the GCID were significant, then these portions may have significance as contributing features to the overall canal or irrigation system.

An evaluation of the GCID or Glenn-Colusa Canal has not been done. However, the GCID and the Glenn-Colusa Canal would appear to have the potential to be significant under NRHP criteria A and/or C. Potential areas of significance would be in the development of irrigation districts and irrigation infrastructure in the Sacramento Valley, development of twentieth-century farming in Colusa County, and/or as an example of early twentieth-century irrigation engineering. Before the NRHP eligibility of either the GCID or Glenn-Colusa Canal could be determined, more research would be required to more fully assess the significance of these properties within appropriate historical contexts, to document the history of the properties, to establish a period of significance, and to document the integrity of the features of the properties. Following this, the contributing status of the portions the GCID system within the APE could then be established.

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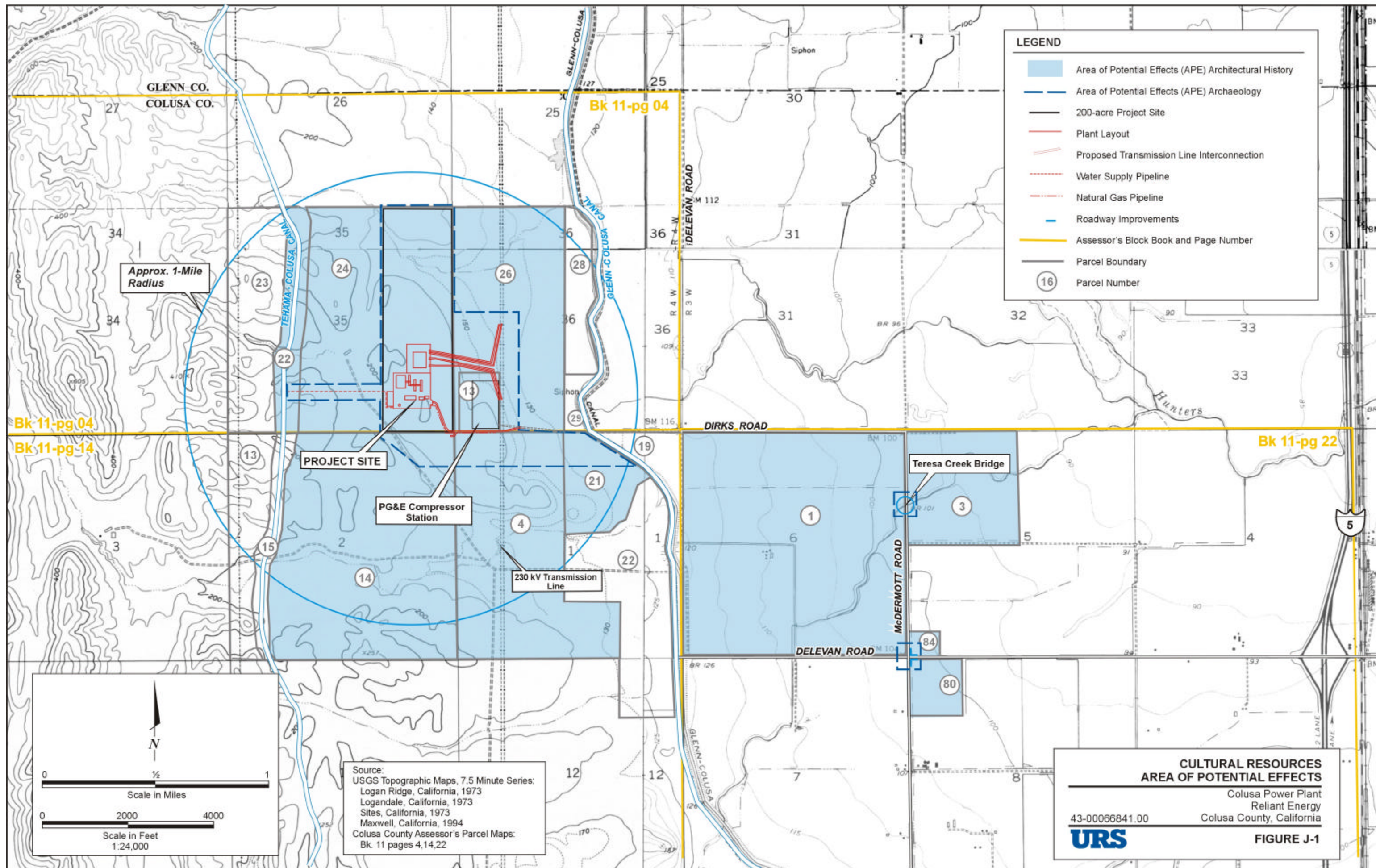
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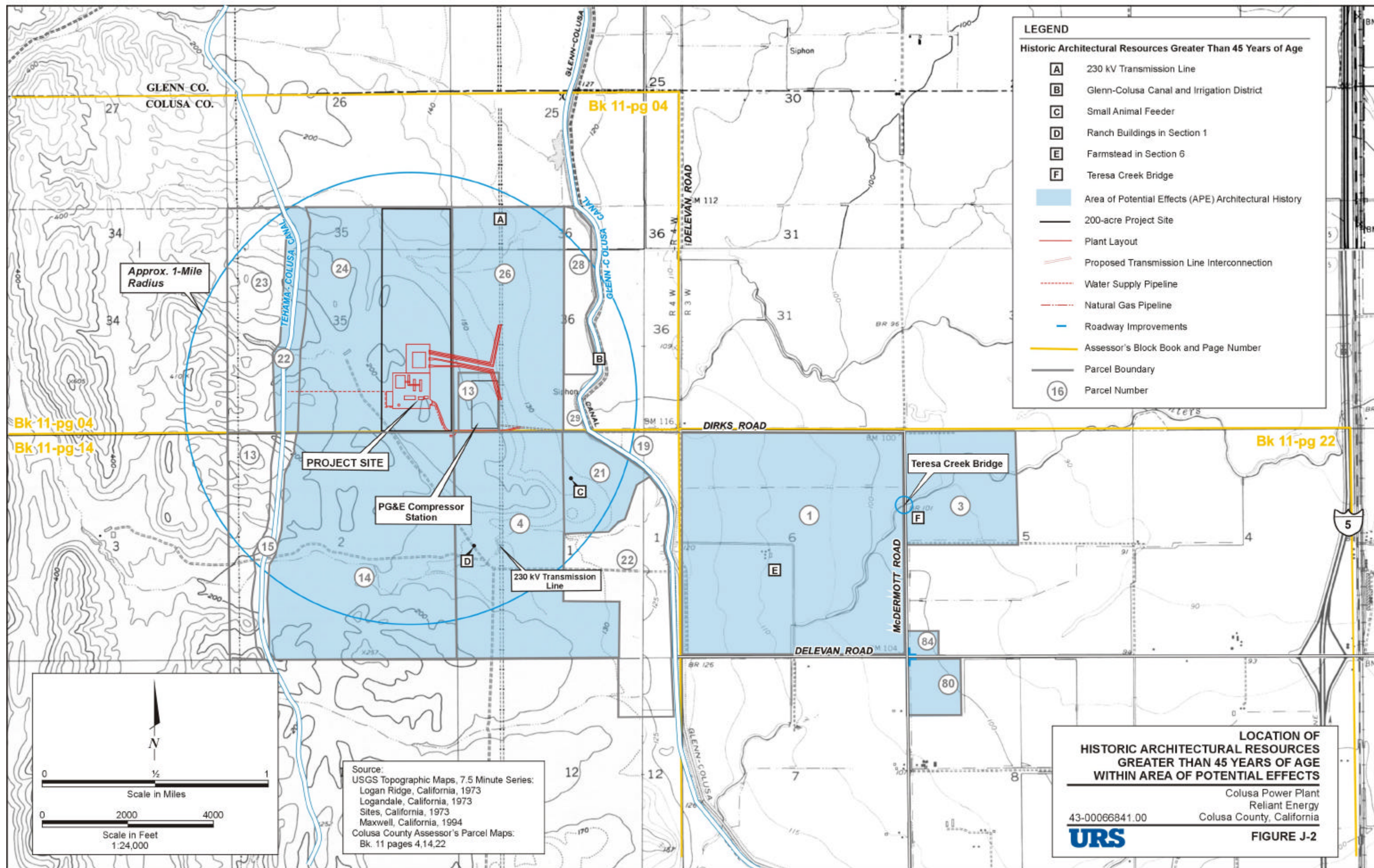
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ATTACHMENT J1
DPR 523 RECORDS

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 4S1

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 230 kV Transmission Lines

P1. Other Identifier: _____

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a: County Colusa
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Maxwell & Sites Date 1994, 1973 T ; R ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 1; M.D. B.M.
c. Address N/A City Zip
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 2; 563570 mE/ 4357400 mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
Portions of line in this project in T 18N 4W and T 17N 4W

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This property consists of two parallel north-south high voltage (230 kV) electrical power transmission lines, each consisting of steel towers, insulators, and conductors (connecting cables). Each tower carries two circuits (Mishioka 2001). The towers in the parallel lines are similar but not identical. The base of each tower flares outward to four legs. The upper part of each tower is vertical and supports three crossarms, each of which carries a hanging insulator at each end. The cables are strung from the insulators.

A small portion of these two transmission lines -- approximately two miles -- are located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project. From the PG&E Compressor Station, located within the APE, the transmission lines run north to the Cottonwood Substation (approximately 72 miles away) and south to the Vaca-Dixon Substation (approximately 70 miles away) (Mishioka 2001).

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11: Engineering Structure

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #)
view south, 6 April 2001

Denise Bradley, photographer
DB-1:15

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca. 1920s / PG&E

*P7. Owner and Address:
PG&E

245 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, URS Corp
221 Main Street, #600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded: 6 April 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".)

Application for Certification for Colusa Power Plant

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 4S1

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 230 kV Transmission Lines

B1. Historic Name: unknown

B2. Common Name: PG&E Transmission Lines

B3. Original Use: transmission lines

B4. Present Use: transmission lines

*B5. Architectural Style: utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

ca. 1920s one line second line unknown construction date.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown

Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

none

B9a. Architect: unknown

b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme _____

Area _____

Period of Significance _____

Property Type _____

Applicable Criteria NA

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

The earliest hydroelectric generating plants in the United States were built in the 1880s and 1890s. These were generally of two different types. In the eastern United States, steam powered generating plants provided most of the power, with the remainder provided from hydroelectric facilities. Both types of plants were located near the consumers of electricity and required short transmission lines with low voltages. In the west, hydroelectric plants provided a much greater share of electric power. However, these hydroelectric plants were located far from cities – in California, they were in the Sierra Nevada – and required long transmission lines with high voltages. For new transmission lines to operate successfully at greater distances, new technologies were developed.

See Continuation Sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: 25 April 2001

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Page 3 of 5 Resource Identifier: 230 kV Transmission Lines
Recorded by Michael R. Corbett *Date 25 April 2001 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

History (continued)

In the 1890s, systems were built that were generally ten to twenty miles long. In 1899, an 83-mile-long line was built in southern California, and in 1900, a 142-mile-long system was built from the Sierra Nevada to Oakland. By 1915, at least two lines were over 200 miles long. This early period of hydroelectric development culminated in more efficient transmission systems in the early 1920s, among the first of which was the transmission line from the Pit 1 power plant in Shasta County to the Vaca-Dixon substation in Solano County. This line was built southwest from Pit 1 to the Cottonwood substation near Redding. From Cottonwood, it ran south through the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project in Glenn and Colusa counties to Vaca-Dixon. At Vaca-Dixon, the power was fed into the San Francisco Bay area. Because significant portions of the line have been rebuilt, it is not clear whether the portion that is located within the APE for this project is original.

To carry power from the Pit River to users in the San Francisco Bay Area, engineer Frank G. Baum designed a 220,000 volt transmission system. It is more efficient to transmit electricity over long distances at high voltages, but the power is also more difficult to control. Baum designed PG&E's Pit River project as a 220 kV system from the outset with all of its components arranged to handle voltages that had not yet been tested commercially. When Pit 1 first went on line its output, combined with that of the Hat Creek plants, went out at 110 kV, matching the voltage of existing PG&E high tension lines. Voltage was stepped up to 175 kV in 1923 (?), to 220 kV after the 70,000 kW line went in. At the time it started up, its machinery was similar to that of scores of other plants built throughout the country in the late 1910s and 1920s, except in one respect – it was larger than most, and in particular, its transmission system operated at a record voltage.

Since it was completed, changes to Pit 1 and its parts have been relatively minor. The most significant changes were made in 1946 when a new dam and a second intake were built creating a forebay to store water for use in times in high demand...

The larger Pit River system was expanded with the construction of Pit 3 in 1925, followed by several other plants, all downstream of Pit 1. In 1967, a new substation was built at Round Mountain in the lower Pit River valley as part of the development of an intertie system linking northern and southern California with transmission lines of increased capacity. This ended the original relationship between Pit 1 and the Vaca-Dixon substation." (Hay and Corbett 1992, Appendix Historic Resources Inventory Form for the Pit No. 1 Power Plant: 4-5).

Evaluation

The sections of the two 230kV transmission lines that are located within the APE are part of a larger system that transmitted power from the Pit 1 Power Plant to the Bay Area. Specifically the sections of the two 230 kV transmission lines that are located within the APE are part of the transmission lines between the Cottonwood and Vaca-Dixon substations. The sections of the transmission lines with the APE are not individually significant. However, if either of the transmission lines between the Cottonwood and Vaca-Dixon substations were significant, then these sections may have significance as contributing features to the larger property.

An evaluation of the transmission lines between the Cottonwood and Vaca-Dixon substations has not been done. However, this system would appear to have the potential to be significant under NRHP criteria A and/or C. Potential areas of significance would be in the development of electrical power in northern California, its impact on the development of the economy, as an example of transmission line engineering in the 1920s, and as an example of the work of engineer Frank Baum, one of the leading hydroelectric engineers of his day in the United States. Before the eligibility of either of the transmission lines could be determined, more research would be required to more fully assess the significance within the appropriate historical contexts, to document the history of the properties, to establish a period of significance, and to document the integrity of the character defining features. Following this, the contributing status of the sections of the transmission lines within the APE could then be established.

References

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State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI/Trinomial _____

Page 4 of 5

Resource Identifier: 230 kV Transmission Lines

Recorded by Michael R. Corbett

*Date 25 April 2001

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

References (continued)

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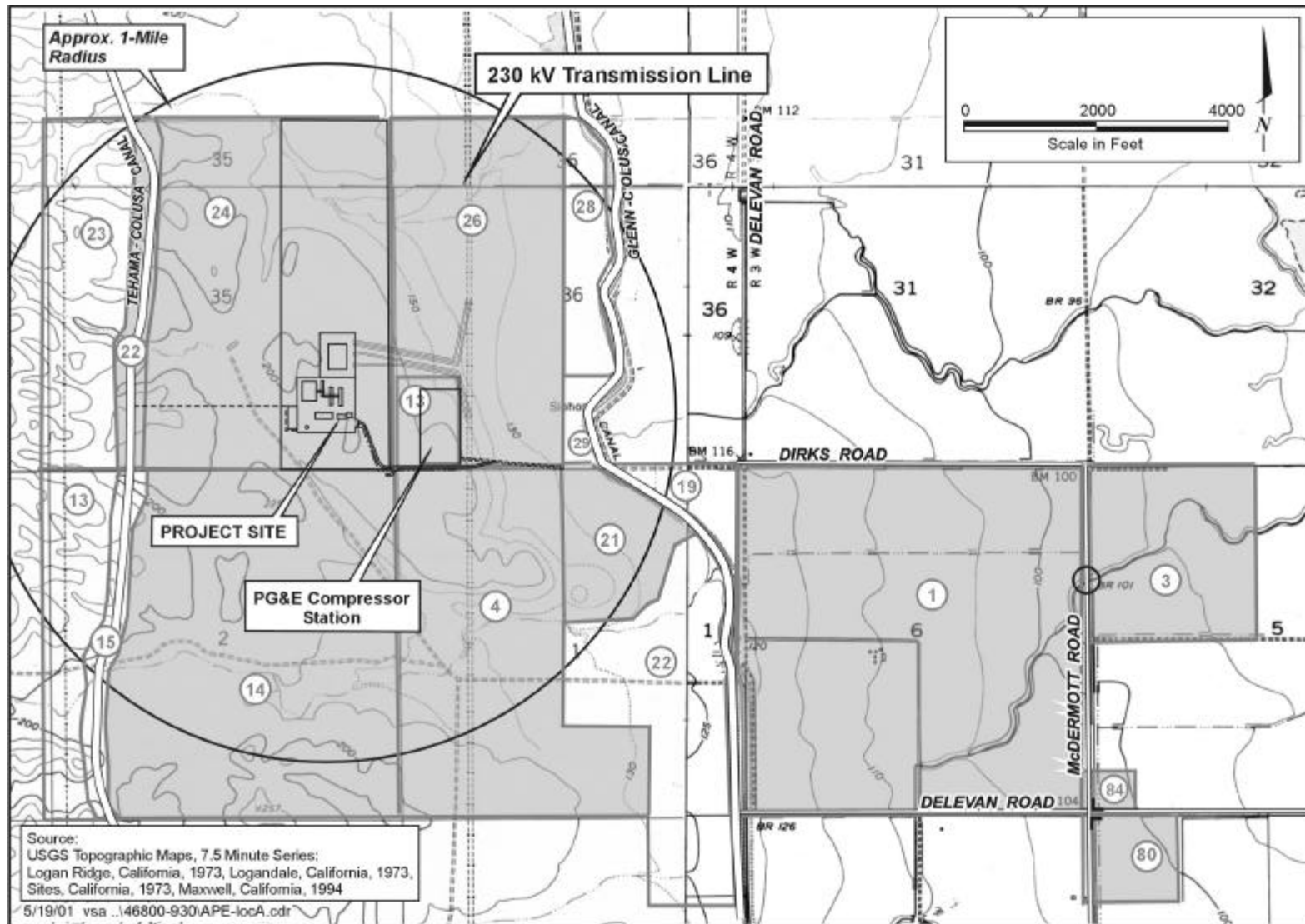
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State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial# _____

Page 5 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 230kV Transmission Line
*Map Name: APE Map Colusa Power Plant Project *Scale: See map *Date of Map: 2001



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 4S1

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 8

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Glenn-Colusa Canal and Irrigation District

P1. Other Identifier: _____

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a: County Glenn County

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Maxwell & Sites Date 1994 & 1973 T ____; R ____; ____ 1/4 of ____ 1/4 of Sec ____; M.D. B.M.

c. Address N/A City Maxwell Zip 95955

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 2; 564240 mE/ 4357140 mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

canal and irrigation features located in vicinity of APNs 11-14-21, 11-22-1, 11-22-3, 11-22-84, 11-22-80

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District (GCID) provides irrigation water to 175,000 acres of farmland in Glenn and Colusa counties. The Glenn-Colusa Canal, the main water distribution canal for the GCID, diverts water from the Sacramento River at a point just east of the town of Artois. Water travels through the roughly 65-mile canal southwesterly. The canal finally terminates just south of the town of Williams near Interstate-5.

A portion of the GCID's Delevan Unit irrigation infrastructure, including laterals, ditches, valves, concrete gates, and a bridge at Dirks Road, are located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project. The laterals, ditches, and various concrete diversion structures appear to date from the original irrigation district construction (ca. 1920s). The bridge at Dirks Road dates from ca. 1960 when it was built or renovated at the same time that the gas pipeline was built to the PG&E compressor (Wrynski 2001).

See continuation sheet

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP20: Canal

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #)

view north of Canal near Dirks
Road; Brian Vahey, photographer
11 March 2001, BRV-2:8

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

ca. 1920/GCID

*P7. Owner and Address:

Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District

P.O. Box 150

Willows, CA 95988

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Stock and M. Corbett

URS Corp

221 Main Street, #600

San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:

14 March and 6 April 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".)

Application for Certification of Colusa Power Plant

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

Page 2 of 8

Recorded by Jody Stock/Michael Corbett

Resource Identifier: Glenn-Colusa Canal and Irrigation District

*Date 25 April 2001

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (continued)

A one and one half to two mile portion of the Glenn-Colusa Canal is located within or borders the APE for this project. The canal is dirt lined with rock or rubble rip rap at the bridge abutment at Dirks Road. There is a levee on either side of the canal and a dirt maintenance road on top of each levee.



Photo 2. View NW of Canal and Bridge at Dirks Road, 11 March 2001. BRV 2:7. Brian Vahey, photographer.



Photo 3. View of typical ditch and concrete diversion structure located on east side of McDermott Road south of Delevan Road; 6 March 2001. DB 1:5. Denise Bradley, photographer.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 8

*NRHP Status Code 4S1

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Glenn-Colusa Canal and Irrigation District

B1. Historic Name: Central Irrigation Canal/ Glenn-Colusa Canal; Central Irrigation District/Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District

B2. Common Name: Glenn-Colusa Canal; Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District

B3. Original Use: irrigation canal and system

B4. Present Use: irrigation canal and system

*B5. Architectural Style: utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Portion in APE Built: ca 1920

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown

Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

Automobile bridge across canal on Dirks Road, laterals, ditches, gates, valves.

B9a. Architect: unknown

b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme _____ Area _____
Period of Significance _____ Property Type _____ Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The following history is taken from *Where What is King: The Story of Glenn Colusa Irrigation District* by Cynthia Davis (1984), a history of the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District.

The history of settlement and farming in Colusa County is intimately tied to the quest for water in general and the Central Canal (later called the Glenn-Colusa Canal) in particular. In 1849, the gold rush brought miners to the area, many of whom stayed to farm once they despaired of finding gold. The climate made the Sacramento Valley amenable to farming, but seasonal water supplies limited the crops to dry farming, primarily wheat.

As early as 1850, one of the founders of the town of Colusa, William S. Green, promoted irrigation, including a central canal, as a way to profitably cultivate the land despite the frequent droughts. In 1860, Green surveyed the west side of the Sacramento River for a point of diversion for a canal. He selected a site where the Sacramento River crossed the Tehama and Glenn County boundary line (where the GCID pumping plant is now located).

Green's plan was boosted by the passage of the Wright Irrigation District Act on 7 March 1887 by the state legislature. The act gave the farming communities the power to form irrigation districts with powers similar to those of municipalities. Numerous irrigation districts were formed including the largest, the Central Irrigation District on 22 November 1887 in Colusa County (which then included Glenn County). The plan was to divert water from the Sacramento River at the site of Green's

See Continuation Sheet

History

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Michael R. Corbett and Denise Bradley

Date of Evaluation: 22 April 2004

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Page 4 of 8

Recorded by Jody Stock/Michael Corbett

Resource Identifier: Glenn-Colusa Canal and Irrigation District

*Date 26 April 2001

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

History (continued)

earlier survey and transport water throughout the irrigation district through a main canal, branch canals, and lateral ditches. Litigation over rights-of-way soon hampered the project, and portions of the canal were not built. The uncertainty of the rights-of-way and limitations stipulated in the Wright Act scared investors, and in November of 1891 work was suspended for lack of funds. The fate of the Central Irrigation District was not unique; most of the forty-nine districts proposed under the act were never completed (Davis, 13-15).

Several factors contributed to difficulties in wheat farming in the 1880s. First, the intensive dry farming was beginning to deplete the soil and crops were thinning. Second the completion of the transcontinental railroad reduced the West's dependence on locally grown wheat. Finally, a drought in 1898 drove many farmers to abandon farming and the Sacramento Valley.

The decline of wheat as a viable crop forced farmers to look for other crops and ways to irrigate them. In 1897 a new law, the Bridgeford Act, was adopted which made forming irrigation districts easier. In 1903 the Central Canal and Irrigation Company purchased the works, with the hopes of irrigating a smaller area. The new company immediately began construction. From 1904 to 1907 a great deal of work was completed; 40 miles of canal were finished including the gap from the main canal to the Sacramento River, the six-and-a-half-mile gap on the Glenn property, and many lateral ditches. Despite its progress on the canal, the Central Canal and Irrigation Company had financial troubles similar to those of the Central Irrigation District (JRP 23).

The Kuhn banking firm from Pittsburgh was involved in projects throughout the country including water-supply, transportation, and power and electricity. Believing their massive funding would allow them to succeed where others had failed, on June 15, 1909 the Kuhn firm founded the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company, which purchased the Central Canal and Irrigation District. The newly founded enterprise began a massive campaign of buying the best lands in Glenn and Colusa Counties inside and outside the boundaries of the Central Irrigation District. The land was then subdivided into regular 40-acre lots with water rights to the canal (Davis, 30).

The Kuhn firm then began a nationwide publicity campaign advertising the two counties as fertile farmland with the most advanced irrigation system. Engineers were hired, and construction was resumed on the main canal; the upper end of the canal was expanded from a capacity of 700 to 1240 second feet (Davis, 48). In addition laterals were built to provide access to the 40-acre lots. The canal was completed from the intake on the Sacramento River near the Tehama County line to a site several miles south of the town of Maxwell. Despite the financial backing of a large national interest, the project once again met financial trouble when the Kuhn's First-Second National Bank in Pittsburgh failed. To complicate matters further, several landholders within the district filed suit claiming it was against the company's lease to provide water to land outside the former Central Irrigation District. On 29 April 1915 the Supreme Court ruled that the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company must meet all the needs of the landholders within the district before selling water outside the district. The ruling made the enterprise unprofitable for the Kuhns. More than the company was injured by the outcome; landowners outside the district were left without a means to irrigate their crops.

From 1915 through 1919 the Sacramento Valley West Side Canal Company was in receivership with the State Railroad Commission fixing the rates. During these years the demand for water increased because farmers discovered that rice could be grown on the alkali and heavy clay soils. To grow rice, the fields had to be flooded during the entire growing season. Rice was enticing, because prices were high due to a tremendous demand caused by World War I. Unfortunately, the existing irrigation system was inadequate to meet the increased demand, and the State Railroad Commission would not increase rates to pay for expansion (Davis, 63).

During this period, several other counties in the valley were organizing irrigation districts. Landowners within the boundaries of the Central Irrigation District also organized and had the goal of purchasing and then expanding the system. A committee named the organization the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District (Glenn County had been created out of Colusa County in 1891). Although some landowners protested the purchase (and the fees that would be levied), the organization overcame opposition through legal means and purchased the system from the Sacramento Valley West Side Canal Company for \$1,000,000 in 1920.

The Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District was headquartered in Willows. Water was desperately needed for the 1920-growing season, so construction on the canal began in December of 1919 before the canal was officially purchased. The main canal was enlarged from 900 cubic feet per second to 1700 cubic feet per second (Davis 67). The canal was sufficiently finished to use by spring, and the irrigation season began in mid May and ended in October. Breaks in the systems were a major concern, and early in the season 6 men patrolled the canal for weak points. In 1922 a telephone line ran along the side of the canal, which was used for notifying crews of breaks along the line (Supplemental Report).

Page 5 of 8

Resource Identifier: Glenn-Colusa Canal and Irrigation District

Recorded by Jody Stock/Michael Corbett

*Date 26 April 2001

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

History (continued)

Although the district had finally finished the canal, the weather and economic climate combined to deal the district a serious blow. In 1920 rice crops were lost due to an early and continuous rain that resulted in the crash of 1920. The Great Depression further devastated farmers. Holders of poorer lands increasingly were delinquent on their payments to the irrigation district and to Reclamation District 2047. Those unable to pay lost their land to the irrigation and reclamation districts. The district became rich in land but poor in fees. In the late 1930s Charles Lambert headed the reorganization of district lands and the sale of the property back to farmers at low prices. Options to buy went first to those who had lost their lands.

World War II increased demand for grains, and once again rice was a profitable crop. However, trouble wasn't over for the irrigation district and the farmers. In the 1950s, the Bureau of Reclamation constructed the Shasta Dam and questioned Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District's water rights. Litigation ensued and the Secretary of the Interior finally settled the disagreement in 1964. With the settlement of the suit the district began a new master plan, which would take the next two decades to complete.

By 1983, the canal was 65 miles long and served 175,000 acres of farmland. From northeastern Glenn County near Hamilton City, the canal extended south to Williams in Colusa County (Cramer 4). Although newer canals such as the Tehama Canal have been constructed to supplement irrigation in the two counties, the Glenn-Colusa Canal is still an essential source of water for farmers.

Evaluation

The portions of the Glenn-Colusa Canal and other GCID features that are within the APE fare part of a larger property – the GCID. The portions of the canal and irrigation system within the APE are not individually significant. However, if either the Glenn-Colusa Canal or the GCID were significant, then these portions may have significance as contributing features to the overall canal or irrigation system.

An evaluation of the GCID or Glenn-Colusa Canal has not been done. However, the GCID and the Glenn-Colusa Canal would appear to have the potential to be significant under NRHP criteria A and/or C. Potential areas of significance would be in the development of irrigation districts and irrigation infrastructure in the Sacramento Valley, development of 20th century farming in Colusa County, and/or as an example of early 20th century irrigation engineering. Before the NRHP eligibility of either the GCID or Glenn-Colusa Canal could be determined, more research would be required to more fully assess the significance of these properties within appropriate historical contexts, to document the history of the properties, to establish a period of significance, and to document the integrity of the features of the properties. Following this, the contributing status of the portions the GCID system within the APE could then be established.



Photo 4. View of typical gate structure located on east side of McDermott Road south of Delevan Road; 6 March 2001. DB 1:6.
Denise Bradley, photographer.

Page 6 of 8

Recorded by Jody Stock/Michael Corbett

Resource Identifier: Glenn-Colusa Canal and Irrigation District

*Date 26 April 2001

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

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State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI/Trinomial _____

Page 7 of 8
Recorded by Denise Bradley

Resource Identifier: Glenn-Colusa Canal and Irrigation District
*Date 26 April 2001 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

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Texts

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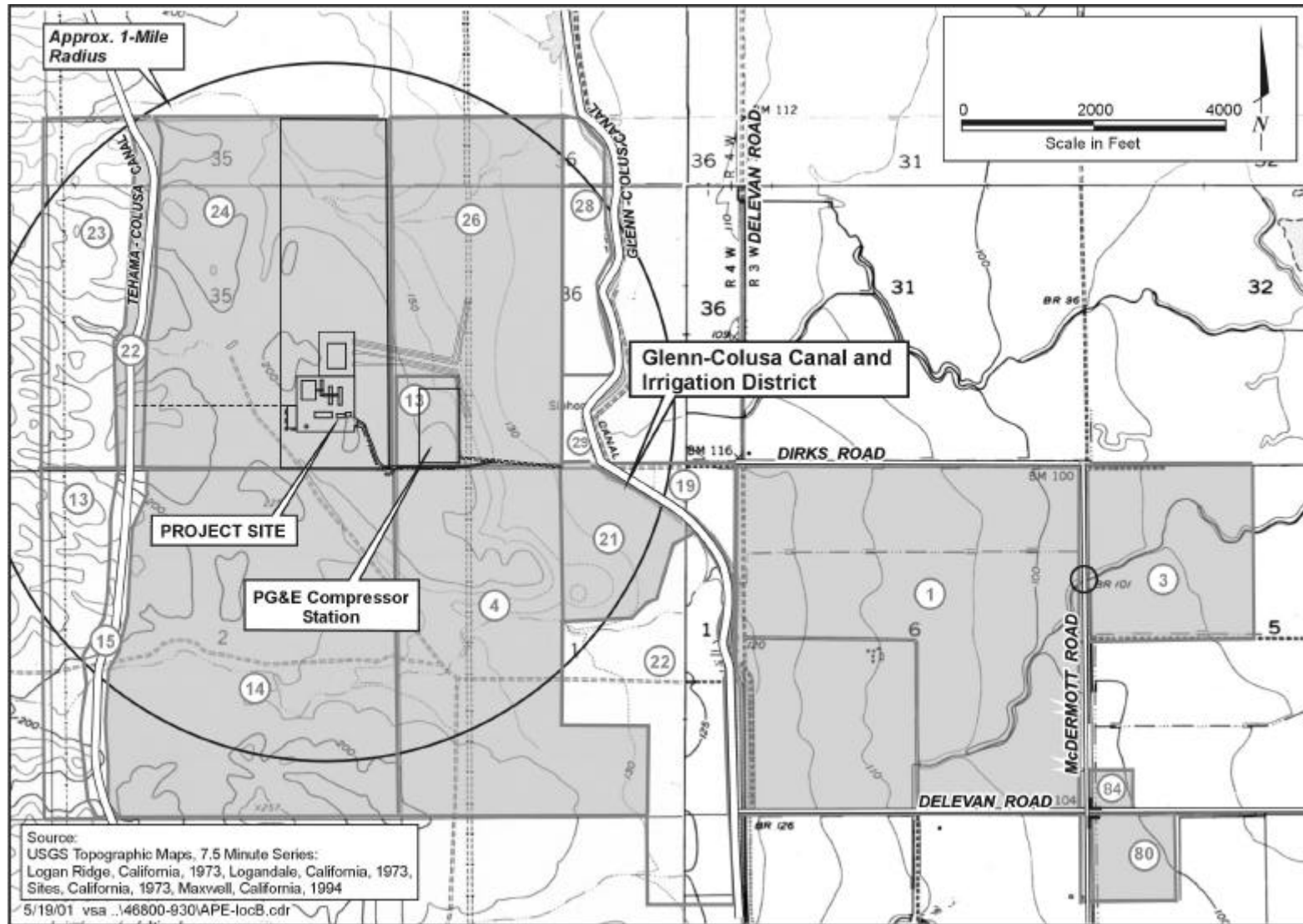
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State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial# _____

Page 8 of 8 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Glenn-Colusa Canal and Irrigation District

*Map Name: APE Map for Colusa Power Plant Project *Scale: See map *Date of Map: 2001



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Small Animal Feeder

P1. Other Identifier: _____
P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a: County Colusa
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Sites Date 1973 T 17N; R 4W; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 1; M.D. B.M.
c. Address south of Dirks Road City Maxwell Zip 95955
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 2; 564120 mE/ 4356800 mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN # 11-14-21

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property located on APN #11-14-21 is a 77.87-acre parcel that is a fenced pasture devoid of buildings except for one small structure — a movable small animal feeder. The feeder is a rectangular wood structure built on skids so that it can be moved by dragging behind a tractor or other vehicle. Viewed from a few feet away behind a barbed wire fence, it appears to be a wood frame structure with one-foot-wide boards nailed to its frame except at the base of the long sides where the boards are omitted for a trough. The feeder is covered by a broad gable roof that overhangs the sides to protect feeding animals from the weather. The structure appears to be about three feet wide, 15 feet long, and five feet high to the ridge. Steel posts in the ground around it indicate that, at one time, the feeder was separately enclosed by a fence.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP4: Ancillary Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #)
view northeast, 6 April 2001
Denise Bradley, photographer,
DB-1:17

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1950s-1970s (estimate)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Leo M. Holthouse et al.
HC 84 Box 66, Canyon City
Oregon, 97820-9702

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Michael Corbett, URS Corp
221 Main Street, #600
San Francisco, CA 94105

***P9. Date Recorded:**

6 April 2001

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) _____

Application for Certification for Colusa Power Plant

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Small Animal Feeder

B1. Historic Name: none

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: small animal feeder B4. Present Use: small animal feeder

*B5. Architectural Style: utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built 1950s to 1970s (estimate)

*B7. Moved? ☐ No ☒ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: unknown

*B8. Related Features:

none

B9a. Architect: none b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area _____

Period of Significance _____ Property Type _____ Applicable Criteria _____

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

As a small portable structure, this feeder has never appeared on USGS maps. Neither is its history known from any other source. It is assumed to be a small animal feeder from its size — it is too small to have served adult cattle. It appears to be the right size for calves or sheep. Judging from its structure and materials as viewed from a few feet away, it appears to have been built in the 1950s or later.

Evaluation

This small animal feeder does not appear eligible for the NRHP. Although its date of construction is unknown, it probably does not meet the normal age criteria of 50 years for eligibility to the NRHP. Moreover, it is an isolated structure of ordinary construction. Additionally, this structure does appear to be significant under CRHR criteria. For purposes of CEQA, this structure is not a historic resource.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

***B12. References:**

USGS, 1960.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

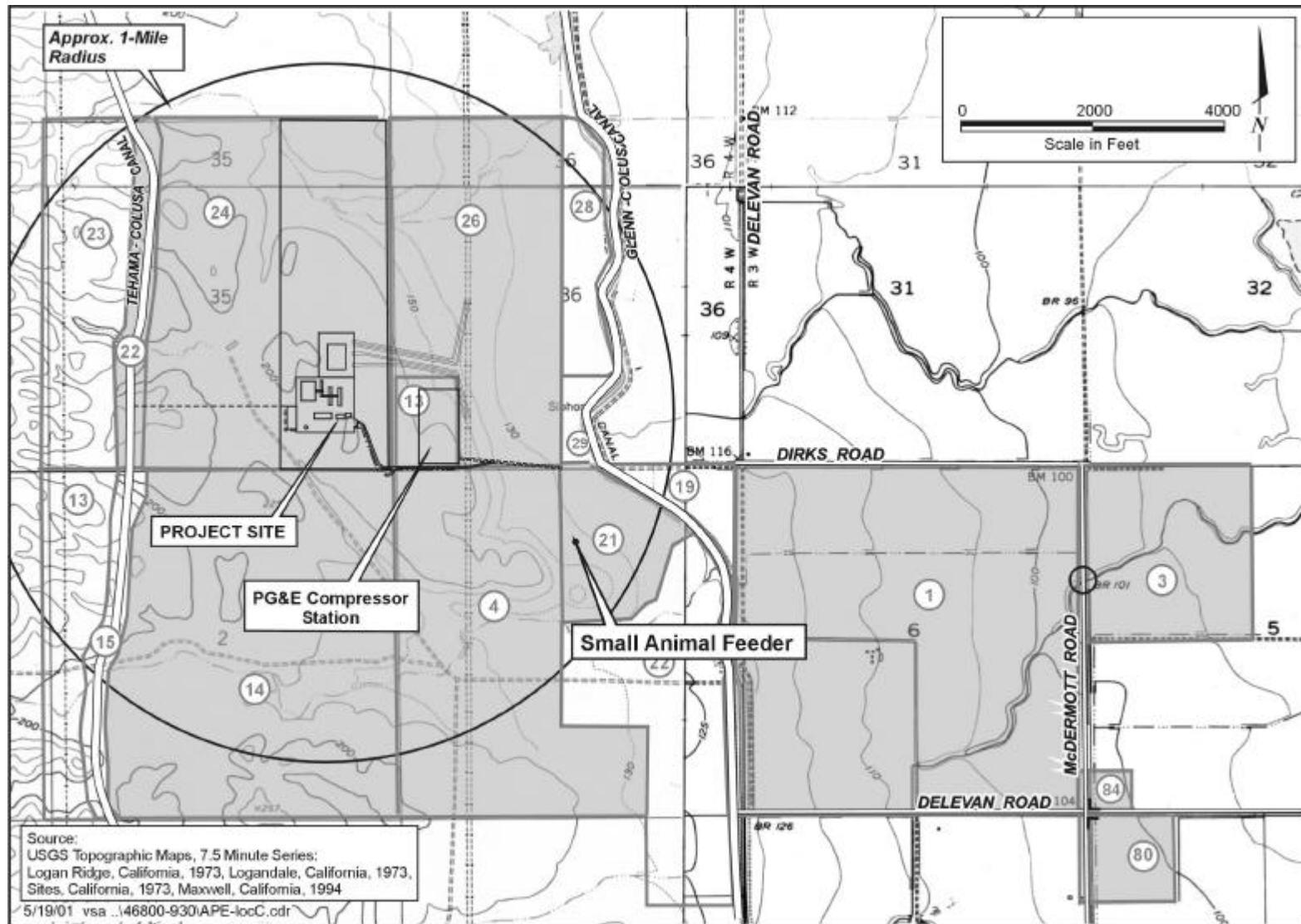
Date of Evaluation: 25 April 2001

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial# _____

Page 3 of 3
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Small animal feeder
*Map Name: APE Map Colusa Power Plant Project *Scale: See map *Date of Map: 2001



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 8

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Ranch Buildings in Section 1

P1. Other Identifier: _____

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a: County Colusa County
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Sites Date 1973 T 17N; R 4W; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 1; M.D. B.M.
c. Address south of Dirks Road City Maxwell Zip 95955
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 2; 563355 mE/ 4356300 mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN 11-14-4

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property located on Assessor's Parcel Number 11-14-4 west of the Glenn-Colusa Canal occupies 360 acres in Section 1 of Township 17 north, Range 4 west. This property has been accessible by dirt road since at least 1904 when the USGS map showed roads from the east, west, and south converging in this section. The roads from the east and south provided links to the Southern Pacific Railroad and to an east-west route to Lake County, respectively. The road from the west went only as far as the next section. In the absence of any mines or buildings of any sort, this property and the surrounding area appear to have functioned as wheat farms or ranch land in the early 20th century. Unlike roads in agricultural areas on lower land to the east which followed section lines, these ranch roads provided access to higher grazing land — presumably summer pastures. The same conditions were shown on the 1917 USGS map.

See continuation sheet.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP33: Farm/Ranch

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #)

Barn, view northwest.

Brian Vahey, photographer

11 March 2001, BRV-2:22

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

post 1960/ USGS Map

*P7. Owner and Address:

Leo Holthouse, et al.

HC 84 Box 66

Canyon City, OR 97820-9702

*P8. Recorded by: (Name,

affiliation, and address)

Michael Corbett, URS Corp

221 Main Street, #600

San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded: _____

6 April 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) _____

Application for Certification of Colusa Power Plant

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

Page 3 of 8
Recorded by Michael Corbett

Resource Identifier: Ranch Buildings in Section 1
*Date 6 April 2001 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (continued)

The next record of the property, a 1943 USGS map, showed a high voltage electric power transmission line running north-south through this property in section 1. The only building shown in the vicinity of the property at that time was indicated on the west side of the boundary between sections 1 and 2. No evidence of further changes within the parcel appear until the 1958 USGS map which showed farm structures at the ends of dirt roads in sections 3 and 35, to the west and northwest, respectively. The building previously shown on the boundary between sections 1 and 2 was not shown, and there were still no buildings or structures shown on this property. Thus, the buildings and structures now standing on the property all appear to have been built after 1960. One collapsed building may be older.

There are no structures on the property except for a cluster of seven features in the center, near the western boundary of this irregular parcel. These features include three buildings, one water tank structure, one manufactured home, one abandoned truck with water tank mounted on its bed, and one collapsed building.

The site appears little used and is overgrown with weeds. Dilapidated fences and abandoned machinery are also located on the property. Each major feature is described below:

1. The most substantial structure is a large one-story barn with a long rectangular footprint. The gable-roofed wood-frame structure is covered with corrugated metal panels. On the long sides of the building there appear to be seven doors that slide on an overhead rail. At the center of one of the gable ends there is larger door on rails. On this end of the building there is also a raised metal feed bin. Post 1960.
2. A double-wide, manufactured home is also located on the site. The one-story structure has a rectangular footprint and is raised off the ground on blocks. The structure is covered with vertical aluminum siding. The building has a shallow gabled roof that is supported by brackets under the gable ends. The building is badly deteriorated, and the frames and glazing of the windows are missing. Post 1960.
3. Next to the manufactured home, there is a garage with a rectangular footprint. It is covered with a gabled roof with wooden shingles and has exposed rafter ends. The wood-frame structure is covered with horizontal plank siding. There is a window opening on one side of the building and a wooden plank door on an overhead rail underneath one of the gable ends. Post 1960.
4. A rectangular wood frame structure with a shed roof. The walls are sheathed in corrugated metal panels and the roofing is missing. One side of the building has been left open. The floor is dirt. Post 1960.
5. Behind the shed roofed structure is a metal tank on top of a heavy timber structure with wooden "X" bracing. The lower portion of the structure has been enclosed with a shed roof and siding on three sides to form a small enclosure. Post 1960.
6. Another building has completely collapsed. All that is visible is the remains of a gabled roof covered with corrugated metal panels. Date unknown.
7. An abandoned truck with a water tank mounted on its bed. The truck appears to be a Model A Ford, built sometime between 1928 and the end of the 1930s. This may have been a means of moving the water tank around the ranch, or it may have been parked permanently and the engine reattached to a pump. Date on this site is unknown.

Page 3 of 8
Recorded by Michael Corbett

Resource Identifier: Ranch Buildings in Section 1
*Date 6 April 2001 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update



2. Manufactured Home: view north, 11 March 2001. BRV-2:21. Brian Vahey, photographer.



3. Garage: view east, 11 March 2001. BRV-2:25. Brian Vahey, photographer.

Page 4 of 8
Recorded by Michael Corbett

Resource Identifier: Ranch Buildings in Section 1
*Date 6 April 2001 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update



4. and 5. Shed and tank: view northeast, 11 March 2001. BRV-2:24. Brian Vahey, photographer.



6. Collapsed Building: view south, 11 March 2001. BRV-2:23. Brian Vahey, photographer.

Page 5 of 8
Recorded by Michael Corbett

Resource Identifier: Ranch Buildings in Section 1
*Date 6 April 2001 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update



7. Truck with tank: view west, 11 March 2001. BRV-2:26. Brian Vahey, photographer.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 6 of 8

*NRHP Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Ranch Buildings in Section 1

B1. Historic Name: unknown

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: ranch B4. Present Use: ranch

*B5. Architectural Style: vernacular

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1. Barn - post 1960
2. Manufactured home - post 1960
3. Garage - post 1960
4. Shed - post 1960
5. Metal tank - post 1960
6. Collapsed building - date unknown
7. Abandoned truck with tank - date on this site unknown

*B7. Moved? ☐ No ☐ Yes ☒ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: several features possibly move to site

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area _____
Period of Significance _____ Property Type _____ Applicable Criteria _____

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

As early as 1904, the land that now forms the current property was crossed by trails that ran along and into the foothills (United States Geological Survey. "Sites Quad." Map. 1904 revised). At that time, Colusa County was occupied by large wheat farms and ranches. By 1943, the paths through the property had been straightened but were still dirt. Maps from that year show that buildings had been constructed at the ends of the paths in the hills, but do not show any buildings on this property (United States Geological Survey. "Lodoga Quad." Map. 1943). The land west of this property was used as a ranch ("Map of Colusa County California 1966).

None of the maps of the area from 1904 to 1960 show any buildings on the property. It is possible that some of the features were moved to the site after the latter date, or that the buildings were missed by the map-makers. The manufactured home that is now on the property was built in a factory and was moved to the site.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Michael R. Corbett

Date of Evaluation: 26 April 2001

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI/Trinomial _____

Page 7 of 8

Resource Identifier: Ranch Buildings in Section 1

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date 6 April 2001

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

History (continued)

On 19 June 1974 Roy Holiday Elliott, et al., purchased the property. A short time later, 7 March 1975, the property was passed to W.E. and Julie M. Holthouse. Four years later, in 1979, the Holthouses mortgaged the property to the Bank of America. In 1987, the property was transferred to the current owners, Leo Holthouse et al. (Assessor Inquiry for APN 11-14-4. Colusa County Assessor's Printout, 20 March 2001). By 1987 the property included 360 acres; the land was valued at \$173,285 and the buildings were assessed at \$52,266.

Evaluation

These ranch buildings located in Section 1 of T 17 N, R 4 W (APN #11-14-4) do not appear eligible for the NRHP. Six of the seven major features appear to have been built on this property or moved to it after 1960. One structure, of uncertain date, has collapsed and is not addressed under criteria A, B, or C. The features of the property are less than 45 years of age and do not meet the normal age threshold of 50 years. Although the land itself (before any structures were built on it) appears to have been associated with the early wheat and ranching history of the area, the buildings and structures that are now standing were built long after that period. There is no evidence that the property meets criteria consideration G for resources that are less than 50 years old but possess exceptional significance. Additionally, this property does appear to be significant under CRHR criteria. For purposes of CEQA, this property is not a historic resource.

References

Assessor Inquiry for APN 11-14-4. Colusa County Assessor's printout, 20 March 2001.

"Assessor Plat Maps for Colusa County." Maps. Book 11 pages 4. Colusa County Assessors Office, Willows, CA.

"Map of Colusa County California, Colusa County Chamber of Commerce." Map. 1966. Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley.

"Metsker's Map of Colusa County California." Map. 1960. Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley.

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"Rand McNally Map of Colusa County." Map. 1962. Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley.

"State of California, The Resources Agency, Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry, Colusa County." Map. 1947. Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley.

"Thomas Bros. Map of Colusa County California." Map. 1946. Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley.

"Title Insurance and Trust Map of Colusa County and Its Cities." Map. 1978. Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley.

United States Geological Survey. "Lodoga Quad." Map. 1943

United States Geological Survey. "Lodoga Quad." Map. 1960.

United States Geological Survey. "Sites Quad." Map. 1904 revised.

United States Geological Survey. "Sites Quad." Map. 1973.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial# _____

Page 8 of 8

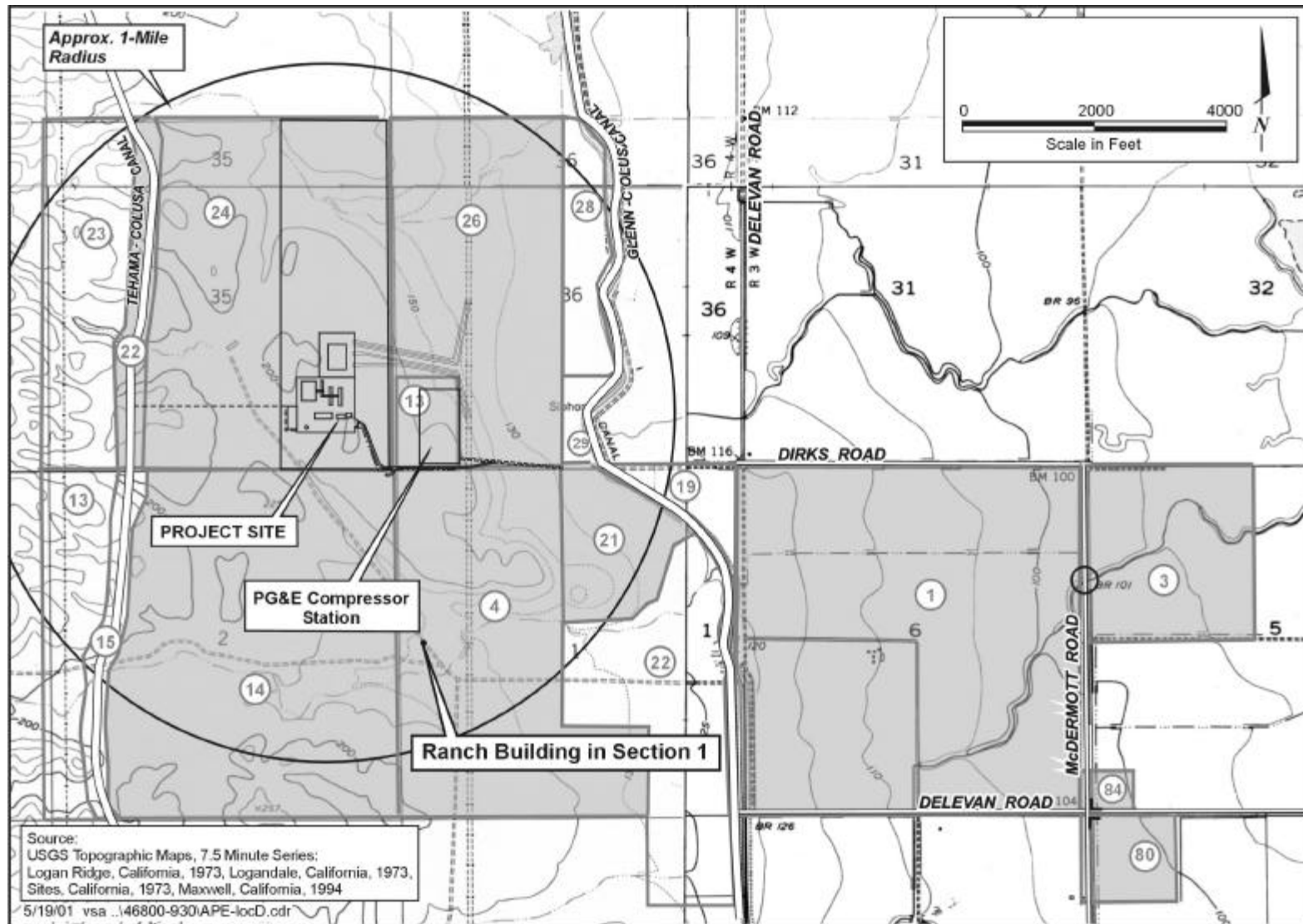
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Ranch Buildings in Section 1

*Map Name: APE Map Colusa Power Plant Project

*Scale: See map

*Date of Map: 2001



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 7

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Farm in Section 6

P1. Other Identifier: _____

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a: County Colusa County
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Maxwell Date 1994 T 17N; R 3W; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 6; M.D. B.M.
c. Address north of Delevan Road City Maxwell Zip 95955
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 2; 565505 mE/ 4356325 mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN 11-22-1

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This property occupies a section of land consisting of 635 acres. This is a square parcel bordered on all four sides by section line roads, including Delevan Road on the south and west, McDermott Road on the east, and Dirks Road on the north. A cluster of six buildings and structures near the center of the property is approached by two driveways — from the south and west. Just beyond this property on the west side is the Glenn Colusa Canal. The building cluster includes two dwellings, a domestic garage, a barn, a farm vehicle garage, and a building that appears to be a bunkhouse. These are described below.

1. Large House. This is a one-story house with an irregular "T"-shaped footprint. The building has a complex roofline; the different sections of the house are all covered with low-pitched gable roofs with overhanging eaves. All portions of the roof have asphalt shingles. The wood-frame structure is covered with horizontal siding, and the windows are sliding with aluminum frames. In appearance, the design of this house suggests both pre-war bungalows and post-war ranch style houses.

See continuation sheet.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP33: Farm/Ranch

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #)
view west, 8 March 2001
Brian Vahey, photographer
BRV-1:30

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca. 1945/Visual Estimate

*P7. Owner and Address:
Frances M. Etchepare, Trustee
P.O. Box 658
Maxwell, CA 94955

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett/URS Corp
221 Main Street, #600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded: 6 April 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Application for Certification of Colusa Power Plant

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

Page 3 of 7
Recorded by Michael Corbett

Resource Identifier: Farm in Section 6
*Date 6 April 2001 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (continued)

2. Small House. This is a one-story building with a rectangular footprint and a box-like form. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and no eaves. The wood-frame structural system is covered with what appear to be asbestos shingles. The screen door and sliding windows are aluminum.
3. There is a large barn east of the residences. The wood-frame structure has a rectangular footprint. It is covered with a gable roof with double-pitched shed roofs on the north and south sides of the building. All sections of the roof are covered with corrugated metal siding with several panels of translucent plastic for light. The exterior walls of the building are sheathed with vertical, wood siding. There is a roll-up metal door in the center of the west facade. On either side of this are two sliding wooden plank doors, and bordering these, there are pairs of wood, swing doors. On the north facade, the central bay is open to allow for farm machinery storage.
4. Between the two houses is a rectangular four-bay garage for domestic use. This is a recent building with a cupola on the gable roof. It is a wood frame structure.
5. Near the barn is a rectangular garage with a low-pitched gable roof for farm vehicles.
6. Between the garages is a rectangular wood frame structure with a gable roof and a small entrance porch. This appears to have been a residence, perhaps a bunkhouse for farm workers.



1. Large House. view south, 8 March 2001, BRV-1:31. Brian Vahey, photographer.

Page 4 of 7
Recorded by Michael Corbett

Resource Identifier: Farm in Section 6
*Date 6 April 2001 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update



2. Small House. view southeast, 6 April 2001, DB-1:21. Denise Bradley, photographer.



3. Barn. view southeast, 8 March 2001, BRV-1:32. Brian Vahey, photographer.

Page 5 of 7
Recorded by Michael Corbett

Resource Identifier: Farm in Section 6
*Date 6 April 2001 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update



4. Domestic Garage. view south, 6 April 2001, DB-1:20. Denise Bradley, photographer.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 6 of 7

*NRHP Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Farm in Section 6

B1. Historic Name: Sevier Farm

B2. Common Name: Etchepare Property

B3. Original Use: farmstead/ranch B4. Present Use: farmstead/ranch

*B5. Architectural Style: vernacular

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
residences and barn ca. 1945

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:
two dwellings, one domestic garage, one barn, one farm vehicle garage, one bunkhouse

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area _____
Period of Significance _____ Property Type _____ Applicable Criteria _____

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

In 1906 there were no buildings in section 6 (now APN 11-22-1). At that time, there were roads along all four sides of section 6, connected to roads leading east to the Southern Pacific Railroad and the small community of Delevan. The Central Irrigation Canal (now known as the Glenn-Colusa Canal) stretched outside the west side of section 6 and several streams crossed the property. There was little development in the area east of the Central Canal and north of Funks Creek.

World War II created an increased demand for grain, and prices rose dramatically. Farmers discovered that when flooded, the alkaline and clay soils of the Sacramento Delta that had previously been thought of as poor farmland, were well-suited to growing rice. As rice became the predominant crop in the area, more irrigation water was needed and was provided by the nearby Glenn-Colusa Canal.

The war years were a period of growth for the towns of Colusa County; this farmstead and many others were built at that time. By 1947 a north-south driveway and two buildings had been constructed on this property. Five years later, in 1952, an east-west driveway and two more structures had been built. In 1973 there were six buildings on the property (United States Geological Survey. "Maxwell Quad." Map. 1973).

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

***B12. References:**

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Michael R. Corbett
Date of Evaluation: 25 April 2001

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI/Trinomial _____

Page 7 of 7

Resource Identifier: Farm in Section 6

Recorded by Michael R. Corbett

*Date 25 April 2001

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

History (continued)

The current property is comprised of 635 acres of land, on which are grown row crops which succeeded rice in the 1990s. Frances M. Etchepare and trustees have owned the property since July 1992. From 17 March 1964 to 1992, the property was owned by Ruth S. Sevier (Assessor Inquiry for 11-22-1. Colusa County Assessor's printout, 20 March 2001).

Evaluation

This farm property in Section 6 of Township 17 North/Range 4 West (APN 11-22-1) does not appear eligible for the NRHP. Under criterion A, it is one of many farms established in northern Colusa County in the 1940s for rice farming. Many similar farms survive today, visible from public roads. The property lacks significance under criterion A. Under criterion C, this is a typical example of a common type of mid-20th century farm in northern California. The property lacks significance under criterion C. Additionally, this property does not appear to be significant under CRHR criteria. For purposes of CEQA, this is not a historic property.

References

"Assessor Plat Maps for Colusa County." Maps. Book 11 page 22. Glenn County Assessors Office, Willows, CA.

Etchepare, Jean. Telephone conversation with Michael Corbett. 25 April 2001.

"Map of Colusa County California, Colusa County Chamber of Commerce." Map. 1966. Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley.

"Map of the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District: Glenn & Colusa Counties, California." Map. 1956. Water Resources Archives, University of California, Berkeley.

"Metsker's Map of Colusa County California." Map. 1960. Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley.

"Official Chamber of Commerce Map of Colusa County and Its Communities." Map. 1988. Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley.

"Rand McNally Map of Colusa County." Map. 1962. Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley.

"State of California, The Resources Agency, Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry, Colusa County." Map. 1947. Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley.

"Title Insurance and Trust Map of Colusa County and Its Cities." Map. 1978. Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley.

United States Geological Survey. "Maxwell Quad." Map. January 1906 reprinted 1936.

United States Geological Survey. "Maxwell Quad." Map. 1952.

United States Geological Survey. "Maxwell Quad." Map. 1952-1954.

United States Geological Survey. "Maxwell Quad." Map. 1973.

United States Geological Survey. "Maxwell Quad." Map. 1994 revised.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

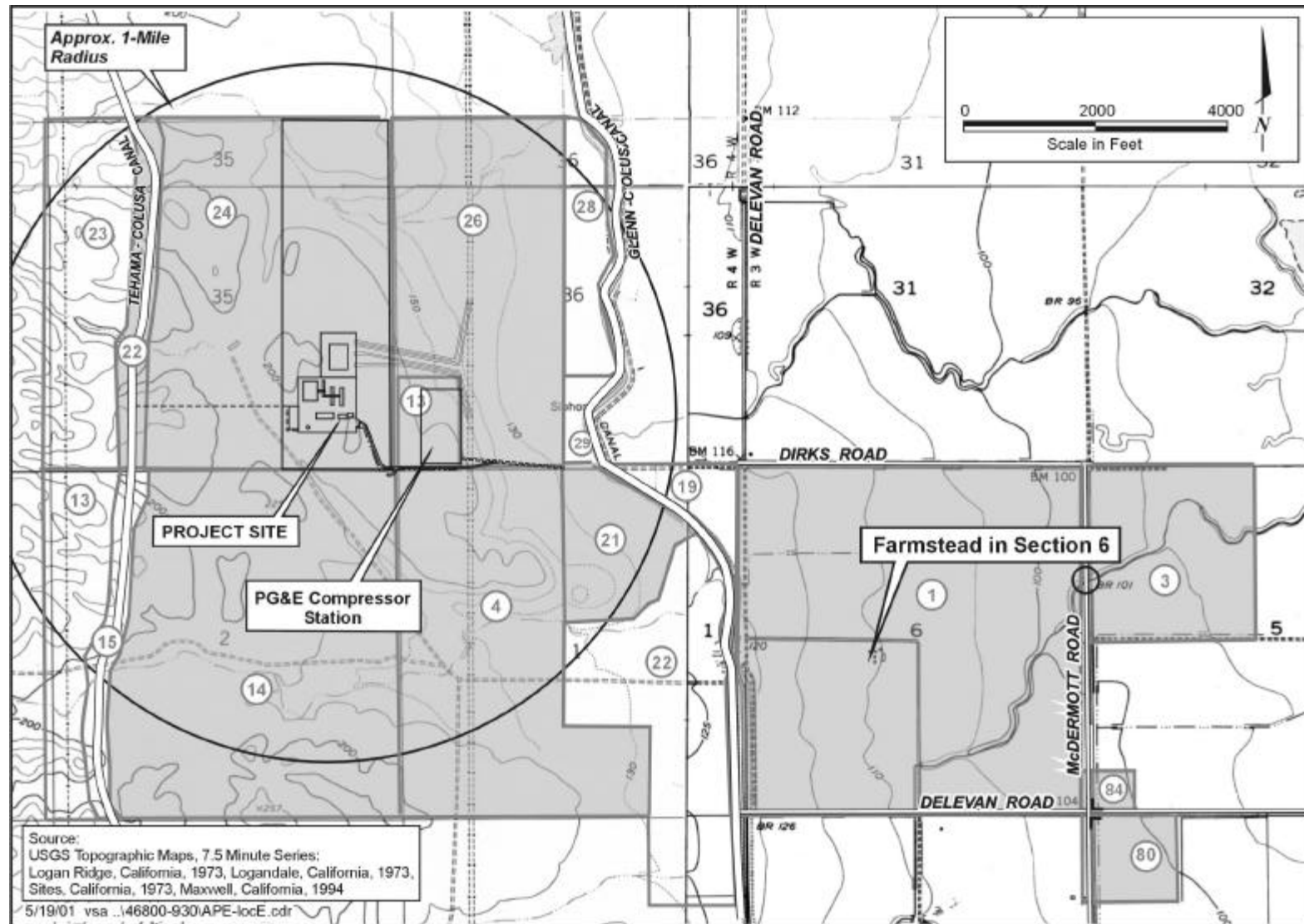
Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial# _____

Page 8 of 7

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Farm in Section 6

*Map Name: APE Map Colusa Power Plant Project *Scale: See map

*Date of Map: 2001



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Teresa Creek Bridge

P1. Other Identifier: _____ Bridge No. 15C-167; also Co. No. 24F
P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a: County Colusa County
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Maxwell Date 1994 T 17N; R 3W; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec 5, 6; M.D. B.M.
c. Address McDermott Road City Maxwell (vicinity) Zip NA
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 2; 566500 mE/ 4356800 mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)s

0.7 mile north of Delevan Road; 03-Col-Co. Rd.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Teresa Creek Bridge is located on McDermott Road about 0.7 miles north of the intersection with Delevan Road. The bridge spans Teresa Creek, a branch of Hunter's Creek. McDermott Road is a two-lane, asphalt-surfaced road on a section line. The road provides access to farmland in a rural part of northern Colusa County. In 1977, the average daily traffic was 200 vehicles. According to the *American Civil Engineer's Handbook* of 1930 (p. 1174), this was a secondary road and the bridge was classified as a Class C bridge. The bridge is 20.4 feet long and 24 feet wide with a 15-foot-wide roadway. It was designed for one lane of traffic.

See Continuation Sheet

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP19

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #)

view west, 11 March 2001

Brian Vahey, photographer

BRV-2:10

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1940; repaired 1959/Caltrans

Bridge Report

*P7. Owner and Address:

Colusa County, Department of

Public Works, 1215 Market St.

Colusa, CA 95932

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Stock/M. Corbett, URS Corp

221 Main Street, #600

San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:

13 March and 6 April 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".)

Application for Certification of Colusa Power Plant

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

Page 2 of 5

Resource Identifier: Teresa Creek Bridge

Recorded by Jody R. Stock/Michael Corbett

*Date 13 March 2001

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (continued)

This is a wood bridge that spans between concrete abutments — by definition, a “simple bridge,” as distinct from more complex types of bridges classified as continuous, cantilever, arch, and suspension bridges. A 1980 California Department of Transportation report described it as follows: “Timber deck, on timber stringers, on RC wing abutments.” According to the *American Civil Engineer’s Handbook* (p. 1668), “Wooden bridges resting on concrete piers and abutments are in very common use.” The abutments are poured concrete structures with the exposed imprints of formboards, straight sides, and a curb-like base. The west faces of these abutments are cracked and spalling where they meet the flow of water in the creek. The abutments are spanned by 3- by 8-inch wood stringers 18.4 feet long. The deck consists of two layers: 4- by 8-inch timbers laid across the stringers, and a top layer of boards and asphalt. The deck of the bridge is flat and flush with the road. The east and west sides of the bridge have curbs made of 10- × 10-inch timbers.



View southeast. 11 March 2001. BRV-2:35. Brian Vahey, photographer.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Teresa Creek Bridge

B1. Historic Name: Bridge No. 15C-167; also Co. No. 24F

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: bridge B4. Present Use: bridge

*B5. Architectural Style: utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
built ca. 1940; repaired 1959

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area _____

Period of Significance _____ Property Type _____ Applicable Criteria _____

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

The Teresa Creek Bridge is located on a section line road that appeared on a 1906 USGS map. The current bridge was built about 1940, apparently replacing an earlier structure. A 1949 Thomas Brothers map showed this bridge in an area served by a network of improved roads. The bridge was repaired in 1959.

In 1980, a California Department of Transportation Bridge Report described it as follows: "The structure is in poor condition . . . The planks are very worn. Outer stringers have some incipient rot, near ends." A handwritten note on the Bridge Report stated: "Removed from biennial inspection process in re letter dated 10-10-85."

Evaluation

The Teresa Creek Bridge does not appear eligible for the NRHP. Under criterion A, it was one of many bridges built on secondary roads in rural agricultural areas of Colusa County in the 1920s-1940s. These bridges were associated with the development of rice farming in the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District. As one of many surviving bridges in this area, this bridge lacks significance.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Michael R. Corbett

Date of Evaluation: 25 April 2001

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI/Trinomial _____

Page 4 of 5

Resource Identifier: Teresa Creek Bridge

Recorded by Jody R. Stock / Michael Corbett

*Date 13 March 2001

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Evaluation (continued)

Under criterion C, this is a common type of simple bridge. Because many of these survive in the area, this bridge lacks significance. Additionally, the Teresa Creek Bridge does not appear to be significant under CRHR criteria.

For purposes of CEQA, this is not a historic property.

References (continued)

Burgan, R.W., P.E. (C.E. #9268). Bridge Report on Bridge No. 15C-167. California Department of Transportation. 31 January 1980.

"Map of Colusa County California, Colusa County Chamber of Commerce." Map. 1966. Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Merriman, Thaddeus, editor. *American Civil Engineers' Handbook*, fifth edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1930.

"Metsker's Map of Colusa County California." Map. 1960. Earth Sciences Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Mikesell, Stephen D. *Historic Bridges of California*. [Sacramento]: California Department of Transportation, 1990.

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United States Geological Survey. "Maxwell Quad." Map. 1973.

United States Geological Survey. "Maxwell Quad." Map. 1994 revised.

United States Geological Survey. "Maxwell Quad." Map. January 1906 reprinted 1936

Urquhart, Leonard Church, editor. *Civil Engineering Handbook*, third edition. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1950.

Wrysinski, Jon, Colusa County Department of Public Works. Interview by Jody Stock, 11 April 2001.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial# _____

Page 5 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Teresa Creek Bridge

*Map Name: APE Map Colusa Power Plant Project

*Scale: See map

*Date of Map: 2001

